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Some of the radical newspapers apparently derive great delight from the reported call made by a few unknown people in one of the western counties of this State for U. S. troops to protect them from the illicit distillers, and seem to consider it as substantial proof of the inefficiency of one of the most efficient State governments in the South, and of the wisdom and providence of General Grant in billeting troops upon the Southern States during his administration. We use the words "apparently" and "seem to," for the newspapers referred to can not possibly really mean what they say. The simple statement that the call was made by a few citizens shows its character as well as that of those who made it, for if they were of sufficient consequence to have their call heeded they would have known that applications to the Federal government for troops should be made by the Legislature, and when that is not in session by the Governor. The newspapers alluded to must also be aware that the President's Southern policy, of Southern offices for Southern men, is not agreeable to the carpet-baggers, and that anonymous letters reporting "Southern outrages," and "calls for troops" are favorite instruments with that class bringing that policy into disrepute at the North for and for "firing the Northern heart," and that such appliances are not confined entirely to the carpet-baggers, but are sometimes employed by renegade Southern men, as was the case upon occasion in this State during the late presidential campaign. The radical newspapers know all this as well as everybody else, and their assertions that federal troops have been, or are, wanted in the South in order to secure the execution of the laws is as true as is their expressed belief in the conspiracy of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher or the probity of Senator Blaine. There is not a magisterial district in the State of Virginia in which the legal officers thereof are not able to execute any law, whether it be of State or federal enactment, but it there were such an one, the abnormal condition would continue no longer than the time required to convey information of it to Governor Kemper, and for him to telegraph to the nearest available point in the State for a force sufficiently large to afford those officers any assistance; they might need, the radical papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Such is the state of affairs in Virginia now, and such, in all probability, it will continue, but should it ever happen that neither county nor State can enforce the execution of the laws, the radicals even then will have no cause to complain, for the history of all the Governors of the State, except Governors Pierpont and Wells, proves that if one idea prevailed in and possessed them all, and is emblazoned in a motto that surmounts the gubernatorial chair of the Old Dominion as with a halo of glory, it is "The Enforcement of the Laws," and there never will be an occupant of that chair, elected by the people of the State, who will hesitate a moment in calling upon the executive of the nation for assistance in carrying out that idea, when the proper time for that call shall unfortunately arrive.

Gen. Grant drove the Jews out of his department when he commanded the army in the West during the war, and now Judge Hilton, who is appointed Secretary of the Treasury, the late A. T. Stewart, has issued orders that Jews shall not be admitted into his hotel at Saratoga, the Grand Union, even though they be of such prominence as the Seligman of New York, members of the syndicate for disposing of the government war four per cent. loan. In both instances the insult to a large, worthy and thrifty portion of the country's population was as gratuitous as it was undeserved, and originated solely in the desire to accumulate money; in the former, because their shrewdness interfered with the operations of Gen. Grant's cotton speculating friends, and in the latter because their presence was supposed to keep away from the hotel some of the shoddy aristocracy. If ever a people could boast of their untainted lineage it would be the Jews, and why the heirs of a man who didn't know who his grandfather was, and people who made the money upon which to go to the Springs by swindling the government to the detriment of the soldiers in the army, should be turning up their noses at those who can trace an unbroken descent through centuries that commenced before the Christian era, is one among the many unreasonable occurrences of the unreasonable age. However, if Judge Hilton can stand it, we reckon the Jews can.

Mr. Dulreux, superintendent of the government printing office in Washington, informs applicants for positions under him that there are no vacancies at present, nor are there likely to be any, and that they had better try to find something to do at home. He says that the people now in the office of which he has charge are efficient workmen, who have located themselves and their families in Washington, and that he is not going to remove them merely to put other people in office. These are his sentiments, though not exactly his words, and very good sentiments they are.

An unknown man, who was much intoxicated, went into a liquor store, No. 408 Fourth avenue, New York, yesterday evening, and by his actions aroused the anger of Charles Marmont, the bar tender, who ejected him from the saloon. Not content with pushing the man out, he knocked him down and kicked him several times in a brutal manner, rendering him unconscious. Marmont was arrested and taken to the station house, where the injured man was also conveyed, but the latter died on the way. The body of the dead man was then taken, unidentified, to the morgue.

The Eastern War.

Count Schouvaloff's verbal assurances are considered perfectly satisfactory by the British Government. At the desire of the English Cabinet he was authorized to state in writing that Russia respects absolutely British interests touching the Suez Canal, Egypt and the Persian Gulf. Reports from various Russian ambassadors show that a favorable impression was produced by the above declaration at other European courts. The letter further says the warlike indications in Greece and Serbia are considered very inconvenient. Russia would not, on account of Serbia, run the risk of any coolness with Austria.

A dispatch received from Constantinople reports a bad state of affairs existing in the suburbs of that city. The Bashis-Bazouks, taking advantage of the absence from Constantinople of much of the restraining power, have been committing all sorts of excesses on persons and property. Peaceable citizens have been wantonly attacked and maltreated, and a sort of reign of terror exists outside of the city. The suburbs are mostly occupied by persons belonging to the mercantile classes in Constantinople who have villas in the surrounding neighborhood, and the disorderly conduct of these semi-savage soldiers keeps them in constant alarm. Among those who have recently suffered from the excesses of the Bashis-Bazouks are an English army officer and an American naval officer, who were beaten and maltreated by them.

The peace party in Constantinople gain ground daily. At a council of war on Wednesday last, at which the Sultan presided, several of those present, especially Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha, strongly advocated peace. Ruchdi said it was now quite clear that Turkey could not hope for active aid from any Power and could not carry on the war single handed. He urged that advantage should be taken of Russia's recent declaration that she does not desire conquest, and that application be at once made to some friendly Power to obtain an armistice, during which peace might be arranged. He implored the Sultan to take this step. The majority of the council were, however, against Mehmed Ruchdi, and his proposals were defeated. It is said that the peace party looks to the German Ambassador for support, and that he does all in his power to sustain them. They gain a great advantage by Ruchdi Pasha thus publicly placing himself at their head. There must, however, be a disaster before the peace party can succeed.

A letter in a Vienna paper insinuates that Captain Wellesley, the British Attaché, and suite, supply the Turks with military intelligence from the Russian camps. There seems to be no doubt that the Russians, feigning themselves betrayed, are remodeling their order of battle on the Danube.

The editors and composers of the two Turkish newspapers at Constantinople, *Selmeh* and *Massavat*, have been exiled, and the publication of the papers is suspended. The principal offence was that they urged in their columns the dismissal of Redif Pasha from the Ministry of War. Several other articles have been ordered.

A London correspondent writes that the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury hold very opposite views regarding a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Lord Salisbury believes Prince Gortschakoff will not advise that the city should be held for a long time. Lord Derby would at once inform Russia that she will only march there at the risk of meeting British as well as Turkish troops. The writer adds: "I am informed that whatever may be the truth about the reported disunion, the Cabinet has taken active military precautions." A large army corps is ready for immediate service, and transports can be obtained.

Cable specialists say there is no longer any reason to doubt that the Turks have suffered a severe defeat at Kars.

Every effort is being made by the authorities at Constantinople to conceal the truth in reference to the Asiatic campaign. Mukhtar Pasha had established a portion of his forces near the river Phasis, between Kars and Erzerum, with the object of covering his communications with the latter city. This force had taken the precaution to cut telegraph wires and considered themselves safe. On Thursday last the Russians unexpectedly appeared in force and began a vigorous attack. The Turks repulsed the attacking columns several times, giving way when driven from their position by superior numbers. The battle continued all night long, the advantage resting with the Russian forces. Several redoubts had been captured and held. At daybreak the battle was renewed and continued during the day. The Turkish troops were driven from all their positions by the Russian assaults. The heavy losses sustained by the Turks bear witness to the obstinacy of their defence. The loss of this position is very serious for Mukhtar Pasha's army, as the Russian force now directly threatens his communications with Erzerum.

A circular has been issued at Rastchuk, ordering all newspaper correspondents to present their firmans within three days. The cause of this measure is alleged to be the discovery of some Russian spies within the Turkish lines. They were shot.

A correspondent at Batoum telegraphs that the Turks yesterday fired on a French vessel, which was trying to enter that port. The consul has demanded an explanation and apology. It is believed that Prince Milan will soon convene with Russia, allowing her troops to cross the Danube at Oladova.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Russian commissariat is inefficient, not only in Armenia, but also on the Danube. The czar is exasperated. The heavy provisioning of troops has caused apprehension.

RUSSIA, June 19.—Sulaiman Pasha has left Nicosia and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division.

The Montenegrins have abandoned the Dazza Pass, and are concentrating their forces in Ostrokovac. General Mehmet Ali has resumed the offensive. The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Twenty thousand Turks are now operating against them.

In a few days a manifesto will be issued by the czar on the occasion of the crossing of the Danube for which preparations on a grand scale are now making. The Turks are sending reinforcements to the mouth of Timok, evidently suspecting that the Russian design is to cross the Danube into Serbia at Glodova.

In today's sitting of the Greek Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice stated that the policy of the Government was to expedite military preparations as Greece might sooner or later become involved in the present war.

The Turks with 18 battalions, 12 field and 12 mountain guns have fallen back from Ishakhaba to a very good position two miles west of Zwin on the plateau with outposts at Yenikent and Mezinger. The right wing of four battalions, 12 field and 4 mountain guns is falling back from Delibaba.

The left wing of eight battalions and six mountain guns has retired from Olti to Hirkaboz. Kuprikli is held by three battalions who have thrown up earthworks to cover the bridge over the river Araxes. Four battalions are preparing reinforcements on the Deviboz.

The Russians have advanced to Olti, Ishakhaba, Bakangish and to Prakkale. The conduct of Ismail Hoski Pasha, Governor of Erzerum, is severely criticized by the military authorities. Great discontent exists.

On last Friday afternoon Mr. James O. Glanville, Collector for the Northern Central Railway, left his residence, in the northern part of Baltimore, to go to the Carrollton Hotel, where he expected to meet a gentleman from Texas, and has not since been seen by his friends. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

Gentiles vs. Jews.

NEW YORK, June 19.—On Wednesday last Joe Seligman, the well known banker of this city and member of the Syndicate, to place the Government loan visited Saratoga with his wife and family. For 10 years past he has spent the summer at the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Seligman went to the manager to make arrangements for rooms. That gentleman said: "Mr. Seligman I am required to inform you that Mr. Hilton has given instructions that no Israelites shall be permitted in future to stop at this hotel." Mr. Seligman said:—"You mean to tell me that you will not entertain Jewish people." "That is our order sir," was the reply. The reason is simply this:—"Business at the hotel was not good last season and we had a large number of Jews here. Mr. Hilton came to the conclusion that Christians did not like their company and for that reason shunned the hotel. He resolved to run the hotel on a different principle this season and gave us instructions to admit no Jew."

Mr. Seligman felt outraged and returned to New York. He penned a letter to Mr. Hilton couched in very bitter and sarcastic terms; also telling Mr. Hilton to publish the letter if he chose to do so and informed his acquaintances of what had befallen him. Yesterday afternoon an informal meeting of Mr. Seligman's friends and acquaintances was held to consider what action was desirable under the circumstances.

The chairman said that the Jews of this city and country could not afford to let this matter rest. A long discussion followed as to what course should be pursued. The programme is, to call a mass meeting of the Jewish residents of this city at an early day and also to invite a number of leading citizens, clergymen and others, to lay facts before them and take such measures as will, it is believed, alter the present opinion of the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel.

Judge Hilton said to a reporter last night, that Mr. Seligman was not ejected from the Grand Union. He is an ostentatious manner in some, demanded the best apartments. If Mr. Seligman had come to me, I would, perhaps, have given to his accommodation. But the management of the house had been placed absolutely in the hands of Messrs. Claire and Wilkinson, because of their special ability to take care of so vast and valuable a property, and they had been instructed to carefully discriminate as to their guests. Mr. Seligman fell under this discrimination.

Judge Hilton does not consider Mr. Jos. Seligman a Hebrew, and says Mr. Seligman is a Jew in the trade sense of the word and the class of Jews he represents, while they are not forbidden to come to the Grand Union, are not encouraged to come. The proprietors have good discrimination. Judge Hilton said the house of A. T. Stewart formerly did a great deal of its foreign banking business through Seligman's firm, and nearly all of their foreign bills of exchange were purchased there, but finding good and sufficient reasons for discontinuing its patronage, it transferred it to other houses. Ever since this, Mr. Seligman has been spending for a fight with Stewart & Co. Mr. Seligman, Judge Hilton said, belongs to a class of not a few, but of many Jews, that they are discriminated against. Families like the Hendricks and Nathans are welcome everywhere, while those Jews (not Hebrews) of whom Jos. Seligman is a representative, are not wanted any more.

Foreign News.

The French Senate will, it is understood, formally discuss the question of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies to day. It was before the Bureau yesterday, and a committee of nine was appointed, of whom six are in favor and three opposed to dissolution. In the Deputies the Duke de Cazayes gave assurances that France intends to preserve a "cordial and pacific policy," and dwell on their good relations with other countries, concluding amid great applause. Other speakers were not so fortunate, and when M. Jules Ferry reminded functionaries who abused power during the elections that the House would judge them, the tumult became so great that he was obliged to leave the tribune. Finally the debate was adjourned until to day.

A Paris correspondent states that the Emperor William, on learning of Minister Wasthurn's resignation, resolved to present him with his life-size portrait, in acknowledgment of the protection given by Mr. Wasthurn to German subjects in France during the war of 1870. Minister Wasthurn will probably visit Berlin before returning to the United States.

The Reform Club of London gave a dinner last night in honor of General Grant. Among the American guests were Consul General Beau and the United States Minister to Russia, Mr. Pierpont. He was unable to attend. Lord Derby, to whom an invitation was sent in order to show that the gathering was not a party one, replied expressing regret that a previous engagement prevented him from accepting it. Earl Granville presided at the chair, and Light Honorable W. E. Forster was Vice Chairman.

Among the eminent persons present were Mr. Richard Baxter, Chairman of the General Committee; Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip; Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. W. E. Baxter, Mr. Latham, Mr. Holms, Mr. Mundella and many other members of Parliament. Tom Taylor was the principal non political celebrity present. Four toasts only were drunk. The Queen was proposed by the Chairman. The President and people of the United States was proposed in cordial terms by Mr. Forster, who said that in praising the American people he felt he was praising his own countrymen. To this the United States Minister to Russia responded, concluding with the sentiment, which was heartily responded to, of "Liberal men and liberal measures."

Earl Granville then proposed Gen. Grant's health. He recalled the changes which a century had wrought in the relations of the two kindred countries. Gen. Grant expressed intense satisfaction at the cordial greeting he received, which, he said, was typical of the reception he had enjoyed since his arrival in this country. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Frazer Rae, who intimated that Messrs. John Bright and Charles Villiers, though prevented from being present, were in cordial sympathy with the entertainment.

In the British House of Lords last night the government was again defeated on the Burial bill. The Earl of Harrowby moved that where friends of a deceased person object to the Church of England service they may dispense with it, or substitute other service, even though the deceased is buried in a church yard. The Duke of Richmond, lord president of the council, said he would meet the motion with a decided negative, as it would operate very unjustly on the clergy. The motion, however, passed by 127 to 111. At the request of the Duke of Richmond, the further consideration of the bill was adjourned for a week to allow him to consult his colleagues.

The government will probably withdraw the bill. It is to be noted that 11,345 soldiers recently signed a protest against Lord Harrowby's motion.

LONDON, June 19.—General Grant will not leave England as soon as was expected. Besides a banquet at Liverpool on the 25th of June, there is to be a dinner in his honor at the U. S. Service Club, on the 3rd of July.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Burke, under secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillwyn (Liberal) member for Swansea, said it was not true that the Porte had refused the request of Mr. Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople to permit the neutralization of the Suez Canal to the Red Sea. The Porte has not yet answered the intimation contained in the published papers.

School Closing.

The closing exercises of St. Mary's Academy, under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, took place this morning before a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars. Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of this diocese, was present, and delivered the medals and premiums. The exercises commenced with the Entrance March by Wynno, performed by Misses Baron and Bishop. The tableaux selected for the occasion were seven scenes from the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, and were most beautifully read. The other parts of the programme were as follows:

Chorus—(Birdies Hall) by Minnie and Juniors; Address by Miss Bettie Laphen; Fairy Play by the Minnie and Juniors; Chorus by the Minnie and Juniors; Instrumental Duet by Misses Mamie Smith and Florence Hodgkinson; Vocal Duet, (Glover) by Misses Maggie Moore and Gloria Jones; Instrumental Duet, (Wynno) by Misses G. Jones and E. Hodgkinson; Chorus, (Jubilee Hymn) by the Vocal class; Instrumental Duet (D'Alcantara) by Misses M. Moore and G. Jones; Vocal Solo (Barker) by Miss Blanche Edeken; Instrumental Duet, (Vocal Duet) by Misses P. Baron and B. Edeken; Instrumental Duet (Schulhoff) by Misses P. Baron and G. Jones; Vocal Solo, (Aroher) by Miss Alice Parker; Instrumental Duet, (Cramer) by Misses P. Baron and B. Edeken; Vocal Duet, (Glover) by Misses A. Parker and B. Edeken; Instrumental Duet, (Moelling) by Misses G. Jones and E. Bishop; Instrumental Duet, (Mehette) by Misses P. Baron and G. Jones; Chorus, (Grenan) by the Vocal class; Valedictory by Miss Lily Dayton; all of which were given in a manner that reflected great credit upon the young ladies and their teachers.

Then came the distribution of honors, as follows: Medal for Superior Excellence in all the studies of the 1st Senior class, awarded to Miss Kate Dunn.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic and Algebra; 2d in Philosophy and Science; 3d in Grammar, Rhetoric, Mythology, History and Geography, awarded to Miss Lizzy Carroll.

First medal for Superior Excellence in all the studies of the 2d Senior class, awarded to Miss Lily Dayton, Washington, D. C.; 2d medal, to Miss Bettie Laphen; 3d medal, to Miss Alice Murrane, Fairfax county, Va.; 4th medal, to Miss Jessie Barrett.

First premium in Grammar, Rhetoric, Science, Mythology, History and Education; 2d in Algebra, Arithmetic, Geography and Writing, awarded to Miss Gloria D. Jones, Prince George's county, Md.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Rhetoric, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Science, Mythology and Writing; 2d in Philosophy, Geography and Reading, awarded to Miss Bridget Green.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, History, Science and Mythology; 2d in Grammar, Rhetoric and Writing; 3d in Algebra and Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Blanche Edeken, Prince George's county, Md.

Third Senior Class—1st premium in Christian Doctrine, History, Science and Grammar; 2d in Arithmetic, Geography, Reading and Writing, awarded to Miss Mary Green.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, Science, Geography; 2d in History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, awarded to Miss Mary Donnelly.

First premium in Writing; 2d in Christian Doctrine, History and Science; 3d in Geography and Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Pauline Baron, Washington, D. C.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, History and Science; 2d in Geography and Reading; 3d in Arithmetic and Writing, awarded to Miss Mary Daingerfield, Prince George's county, Md.

First premium in Fancy Work, awarded to Miss Bettie Laphen; 2d to Miss Lily Dayton, Washington, D. C.; 3d, to Miss Alice Murrane, Fairfax county, Va.; 4th, to Miss Agnes Lynch; 1st premium in Plain Sewing, Mending, &c., to Miss Fannie Buras, Washington, D. C.; 1st premium in St. Mary's, Prince George's, Md.; 1st premium in Neatness and Order, to Miss Pauline Baron, Washington, D. C.; 1st premium in Fancy Work, to Miss Sarah Ruben.

Misses Katie Sullivan and Mary Hichew deserve to be honorably mentioned in all their studies, but owing to sickness were absent too long to receive premiums.

Medals for improvement in the 1st class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Blanche A. Baron, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gloria D. Jones, Prince George's county, Md.; Miss Emma Bishop, Baltimore, Md.

First premium in 1st class of Instrumental Music and 2d Vocal awarded to Miss Maggie Moore; 1st premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Bettie Laphen; 2d premium in 2d class of Instrumental and Vocal Music awarded to Miss Blanche Edeken, Prince George's Co., Md.; 3d premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Jennie Gibson; 3d premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Henrietta Gibson; 1st premium in Vocal Music awarded to Miss Alice Parker, Wheeling, W. Va.; 3d premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Maggie J. Callan; 1st premium in 3d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Mary Donnelly; 1st premium in 3d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Sarah Ruben; 3d premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Ida Bishop, Baltimore, Md.; 2d premium in 2d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Florence Hodgkinson, Washington, D. C.; 3d premium in 3d class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Nettie Donnelly; 1st premium in 4th class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Maggie Heath, Washington, D. C.; 2d premium in 4th class of Instrumental Music awarded to Miss Mary Smith.

First Intermediate class—1st premium in Geography, History, Arithmetic and Dictionary; 2d in Christian Doctrine, Grammar and Reading; 3d in Writing and Composition awarded to Miss Alice Parker, Wheeling, W. Va.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Geography, History and Reading; 2d in Arithmetic and Dictionary awarded to Miss Nanette Nevett.

First premium in Writing, Composition and Reading; 3d in Christian Doctrine, Grammar and Dictionary awarded to Miss Emma Bishop, Baltimore, Md.

Second Intermediate class—Medal for superior excellence in all the studies of the Second Intermediate Class, awarded to Miss Minnie Lannon.

First premium in Christian Doctrine and Writing; 2d in Grammar, Geography and Composition, and 3d in Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Fannie Buras, Washington, D. C.

First premium in Christian Doctrine, Grammar and Orthography; 2d in History and Geography, and 3d in Arithmetic and Writing, awarded to Miss Maggie Downey.

First premium in Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading and Orthography; 2d in Christian Doctrine, and 3d in History and Composition awarded to Miss Katie J. Whitcomb.

Second premium in Writing and Christian Doctrine, and 3d in Geography, awarded to Miss A. Esgard.

Third Intermediate class—Medal for superior excellence in the studies of the Third Intermediate class awarded to Miss Eva Lannon.

First premium in Catechism, Geography and Reading; 2d in Arithmetic, Grammar and

Writing, and 3d in Orthography, awarded to Miss Sallie McWilliams.

First premium in Catechism, Grammar, Geography and Orthography; 2d in Arithmetic and Writing, and 3d in Reading, awarded to Miss Annie Keenan.

First premium in Grammar, Geography and Orthography, and 3d in Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, awarded to Miss Ida Kienberg.

Second premium in Catechism, Writing, Orthography, and 3d in Grammar and Geography, awarded to Miss Nettie Donnelly.

Second premium in Grammar, Geography and Writing, and 3d in Arithmetic and Orthography, awarded to Miss Florence Hodgkinson, Washington, D. C.

First premium in Reading; 3d in Grammar and Geography, and 4th in Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Daisy Hodgkinson, Washington, D. C.

Junior class—Medal for marked improvement in the studies of the Junior class, awarded to Miss Jennie Daingerfield, Prince George's County, Md.

First premium in Catechism, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading and Writing, and 2d in Spelling, awarded to Mary Rafferty.

First premium in Catechism, Arithmetic and Orthography, 2d in Geography and Reading, awarded to Miss Lillie Harlow.

First premium in Catechism and Geography; 2d in Reading and Orthography, and 3d in Arithmetic and Writing, awarded to Miss Mary Kildour.

First premium in Catechism, Reading and Arithmetic, and 2d in Spelling awarded to Teresa Dunn.

First premium in Catechism, Arithmetic and Writing, 2d in Reading and 3d in Spelling awarded to Maggie Heath, of Washington, D. C.

First premium in Reading and Spelling, 2d in Catechism, 3d in Geography and 4th in Arithmetic and Writing awarded to Mary Smith.

Minor Class—1st premium in Catechism and Arithmetic, 2d in Reading and Spelling awarded to Alice Dunn.

First premium in Reading and Spelling, and 2d in Catechism awarded to Mary Nash.

First premium in Catechism and Spelling, 2d in Reading, awarded to Mary J. Connelly.

First premium in Reading, 2d in Catechism and Spelling, awarded to Mary Gorman.

First premium in Catechism and Spelling, 2d in Reading awarded to L. A. Harlow.

First premium in Catechism and Reading to Teresa Fannon.

First premium in Reading and Spelling awarded to Jenny Eichberg.

Crowns of honor for superior excellence of deportment in the senior class, awarded to Misses Gloria D. Jones, Lily L. Dayton, Kate Dunn, Bettie Laphen, Alice Murrane, Lizzy Carroll, Mary Donnelly, Mary Green, Agnes Lynch, Mary Daingerfield, Blanche Edeken, Bridget Green and Bessie Barrett.

In the Intermediate class Misses Minnie Lannon, Maggie Downey, Katie Whitcomb, Sallie McWilliams, Fannie Buras, Eva Lannon, Nanette Nevett, Ida Kienberg, Florence Hodgkinson, Annie Keegan and Nettie Donnelly.

In the Junior class Misses Jennie Daingerfield, Teresa Dunn, Mary Kildour, Lillie Harlow, Mary Nash, Alice Dunn, Jennie Eichberg and L. A. Harlow.

First honor in the Senior class to Miss Pauline Baron.

In the Intermediate class to Miss Emma Bishop.

In the Junior class to Misses Mary Rafferty, Mary J. Connelly, Mary Gorman, Teresa Fannon, Mary Smith and Mary O'Neal.

After the distribution Bishop Gibbons addressed the scholars, complimenting them upon their success, urging them some excellent advice, and wishing them much pleasure during their holidays and throughout life.

The retiring March, from Faust, was then given by Misses G. Jones and M. Moore and the pupils and audience dispersed.

Rev. D. O'Keefe and A. P. Keating of St. Mary's Church were also present with the Bishop during the exercises. The young ladies were the recipients of many beautiful floral tributes.

The music was a decided success, and could not be gratifying to the parents of the young ladies, and to the good Sisters who have had them in charge.

MARSHAL DOUGLASS AND HIS OLD MASTER.—Among a colored excursion party to St. Michael's, Talbot county Md., last Sunday, was Frederick Douglass, the colored U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia, who availed himself of the opportunity to call upon his old master, who resides there. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the meeting:

"Mr. Douglass some time ago expressed a wish to visit his former master, Capt. Thomas Auld, a resident of St. Michael's, and an old man now on the verge of the grave, infirm in body, but with a clear and vigorous intellect. Capt. Auld had expressed his willingness and desire to meet his old servant, and this wish of Douglass was at last achieved on an early hour of the morning, and as soon as Douglass called at Capt. Auld's residence, where he was received by Judge Wm. H. Buft, Capt. Auld's son-in-law, who addressed him as 'Marshal Douglass.' 'No, no,' expostulated the marshal, 'I am Marshal Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass, again.' The meeting between the former master and former servant was very affecting. Tenderly Douglass grasped the hand of Capt. Auld, addressed him as his old master, and manifested emotion creditable alike to his manhood and to his heart, as he saw how heavily time had laid his hands upon him. The interview was very pleasant throughout. Mr. Douglass stated that in his book, written soon after his escape, he had made some statements that lapse of time and reflection had caused him to feel he had better left unsaid, and for aught that he said that was not unjust to his old master, or had wounded his feelings, he begged his forgiveness. Capt. Auld told him that he had never expected to keep him in slavery; that he knew forty one years ago, he was too smart to be a slave, and that when he sent him to Baltimore, after his difficulty at Frederick's, instead of selling him South, it was with the expectation that he would achieve his freedom. Douglass called upon Capt. Auld again in the afternoon, just before starting to the boat, to bid him goodbye, and when they parted both men wept."

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.—Until further notice the following will be the hours for the opening and closing of the mails:

Northern and Western mails, 5:15 p. m. and 9:00 a. m.
Southwestern, via Gordonsville and Lynchburg, 7:20 a. m.
Manassas Division, 7:30 a. m.
Washington and Ohio, Alexandria to Round Hill, Va., 8:00 a. m.
Southern, via Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va., 5:15 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Night mail for Lynchburg and points beyond at 9:00 p. m.

OPENING
Northern and Western mails, 8:00 a. m. and 1:30 and 7 p. m.
Southwestern, via Lynchburg and Gordonsville, 7:00 p. m.
Manassas Division, 2:30 p. m.
Washington and Ohio, Round Hill to Alexandria, 3:30 p. m.
Northern mails, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, Va., 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.
General delivery window closes at 8:00 p. m.
Doors close at 9:00 p. m.
Open on Sundays at 9 a. m. and closes at 9:30 a. m.

Flogging in Schools.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: I notice by yesterday's Gazette that the New York Education Board agreed to be undecided whether or no to formally recognize whipping in their schools. I do not suppose many of your readers sympathize with the flogging sentimentality which is shocked at the idea of a child being flogged at school, but if such there be I should like, as one who has had much to do with boys for over twenty years, to make them a few remarks, with your permission. I imagine that until boys take to wearing it, that is, until they have jackets, nobody will deny that flogging is a punishment of some kind; that, as a punishment, it is the duty of the schoolmaster to use it; that all punishments whipping is open to the boys, and is the one which the boys themselves—I say it boldly—most dread. I will go further even and say that, if a boy is proud in flogging and boasting that he has particular master shows a superior skill and ability in applying the rod. I fancy this practice arises partly from a certain feeling of honor, and more certainly from a feeling of revenge. A boy who is justly punished, and who is not allowed to retaliate, is pretty quick to all, who has inflicted extra tasks are far more troublesome to boys than to others. Also that these latter practices interfere with exercise and are apt to produce sickness and irritation; and finally because more constant flogging is a bad habit, and that boys cut out of town when driven to it, and do not play the off-lying contrived a trick, cause him trouble, do not hide his disposition, but ink his exercise; they punish him at once, and to give him a slap in the face or a punch on the chest and persons who are not used to it, are of the ninth to the tenth for a school. I have spoken so far as to why boys approve of corporal punishment. I will now say a few words as to why it is to be valued by persons who are in loco parentis. All as far as I know, the distinguished schoolmaster of the day, who is distinguished by his skill in the use of the rod, and practice it. There is, I believe, not one of the great collegiate schools of Europe where it is not in use, and where a young man is just as apt to get the birch as anybody else. It is over and done with, does not hurt, and is more with health, giving it a certain amount of sublimation, which, perhaps, the rising generation are in some of need, and is certainly a "last resort" than dismissed. Now, it must never be forgotten by schoolmasters, the beneficial effect of each whipping depends not only on the manner of its execution, and the discipline with which it is inflicted, but on the Doctor's Switchman let his boys learn to think that he punishes when he